stock would be required and what other possible assistance would be needed to deliver the goods in time.

As far as Orissa is concerned, the construction of houses would be undertaken, under the Indira Awas Yojana, and around Rs.225 crores would be spent on that.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब हम भोजनावकाश के लिए 2.30 बजे तक के लिए उठते हैं ।

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-four minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) in the Chair.

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BILL

The Indian Council of World Affairs Bill 2000

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Shri Jagmohan will move the motion for withdrawal of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Bill, 2000.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I move:

> "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Rajya Sabha to withdraw the Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 2000, which was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2000 and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the I8lh December, 2000."

The *question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Now, we take up Private Members' Resolutions. Resolution No.1 - Shri S Ramachandran Pillai to move his resolution.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION

Increasing erosion of federal principles in Centre-State relations due to the Union Government usurping the powers of the State Governments

SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move the

following resolution:

"That this House expresses its deep concern over the increasing erosion of the federal principles in Centre-State relations due to the Union Government usurping the powers of the State Governments."

Sir, I move this resolution to bring to the notice of this august House this important subject of Centre-State relations and also to bring to the notice of this House the growing erosion of the powers of the States because of the commissions and omissions on the part of the Central Government.

Sir, this issue of Centre-State relations is intimately and inherently connected with the issue of unity and integrity of the country. Sir, our country is a heterogeneous land of diverse languages, culture, ethnicity and history. If we look at the whole history of India, we can find periods of unity and stability and also we can see periods of dissensions, chaos and fragmentation. Sir, there were many attempts in the past for over-centralisation, but all those attempts proved counter-productive. On the other hand, these attempts were met by a chain reaction from the divisive forces. It is also a fact. If we look at the whole history of India, our provinces and our local bodies enjoyed, in the past, autonomy and more powers. The whole history from the Mauryas to the Mughals was a proof of this. Sir, when the Britishers came to India, when they started establishing their power in India, they tried to concentrate all powers at the Centre. All those attempts were resisted by the people; and they were forced to give more autonomy and powers to the States.

Sir, after Independence, in 1950, the Constitution came into existence. Its provisions elaborately deal with the issue of Centre-State relations. I am not going into those provisions. We have, on many occasions, discussed about those provisions. The essence of Centre-State relations is brought out by the report on Centre-State relations, in a brief manner. I would like to quote a paragraph from the report on Centre-State